

Nam Vets Testify to U.S. Horrors

by Naomi Resnick

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered...."

—Thomas Paine, 1776

The Vietnam Veterans against the War see themselves as winter soldiers. These veterans see America as being in a state of crisis as long as it is in Vietnam. They are speaking out to tell people what's really been happening in Southeast Asia and to get them to work to end the war.

The Winter Soldier Investigation was held in Detroit in the beginning of February. It heard testimony from some 150 veterans who gave eyewitness accounts of the atrocities which take place all the time in Vietnam. Some of these soldiers continued their testimony in New Haven, April 3-6 taking up "sanctuary" in Yale's Battell Chapel. They held small press conferences and informal talks in the chapel about their experiences in Vietnam. I went in on Monday afternoon, April 5.

A moderator introduced a panel of five veterans in turn, telling their names, places of residence, in what company they served, and when and where they were stationed in Vietnam.

See VVAW, page 4.



Jack Smith of Connecticut Vietnam Veterans Against the War speaks to veterans and others gathered at West Rock on Saturday, April 3, for "rededication" of Judges' Cave. (M-T photo by Frankel/Sandrowski)

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"What you do is news"

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Anxious Yale Slurs Unions

by a Yale supervisor who prefers
not to get fired

Yale is worried about the YNFAC union drive. The management called all of us supervisors to a meeting at Sterling Lecture Hall to enlist our help in breaking the union drive. It was assumed that we would be on the side of the Yale trustees and against the workers.

Len Marcus, director of employee relations for Yale, chaired the meeting. He and another Yale official conducted a two hour symphony to the tune of Yale doesn't need a union. Of course, it is illegal for Yale to threaten its workers if they join a union, so Marcus never did that exactly.

Editor's note: In its response to the news that YNFAC has filed for an election to become bargaining agent for 3000 Yale employees, the University must be governed by the National Labor Relations Act. That act, won in the Thirties by the strength of organized labor, protects the rights of workers to organize a union. It forbids the employer from making threats, violence, false promises, mis-statements of important facts, or firing workers in order to halt unionizing activity.

Marcus extolled the harmony between workers and employer. He admitted that once in the ancient history of Yale things were not perfect. But since 1967, according to him, Yale has made amends.

Unions Called Bad

Marcus said that unions are bad and limiting. Was he worried about limiting the management? No, Mr. Marcus' sympathy was all for the workers. They would become subject to the "tyranny of the majority."

Mr. Marcus was also worried that some of his workers might have to pay dues. But the thing which seemed to trouble him most was that the union would set the dues, and management would not even be consulted!

There isn't even a union yet, let alone a contract, yet Mr. Marcus had drawn up his own contract, which he explained point by point, showing how bad each clause would be.

The Marcus Contract

Pay-for-time-worked. According to terms of the Marcus contract, a worker would get paid the same rate for the same work whether or not management liked her work. The "good" worker would have no motivation left to help out Daddy Yale.

Job classification. Workers at Yale will be pleased to know that their job classifications now depends on relative worth. Yale has it all figured out. Because the bulk of the workers are down at the bottom, those at the top will be pulled down, i.e., lose their worth. (I didn't understand his argument, but through my mind kept running, Worthless Workers at Yale, Unite!).

Expensive for Yale

Premium pay. The Marcus contract might include premium pay (extra money for working undesirable times). But he complained that this would be a great expense for Yale, and even require extra bookkeeping.

Sick time. Marcus tried to frighten us with demands made by Local 35, the other union at Yale. According to him, Local 35 now has 100 plus sick days and is asking for 265. I found out later that this is a misrepresentation. The 265 day request is for accumulated time, not annual time.

Employee benefits. Yale is worried about this. Is the University concerned that it might have to foot the bill for a health plan? Of course not! They are simply concerned that their workers not get bogged down in de-

See ANXIOUS YALE, page 11



Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) organizers (from left) Mimi Abramovitz, Pat Katzman, Lynn Karsten, Nina Adams at press conference announcing filing of petition for recognition as union with National Labor Relations Board. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

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Bd. of Ed. Confers with 'Peasants'

By Stan Heller
A West Haven Teacher and Union Building Representative

The polite West Haven Board of Education met Monday, April 5. The public was allowed in, but only to observe the majestic proceedings. The Board members spoke only to themselves, while the crowd of townspeople strained to listen. The Board was a council of lords and ladies graciously letting the peasants hear what was in store for them.

Midway through the meeting the Mayor arrived in his bright green suit. He was clearly the center of attention. The Board members might play at being princes, but it was clear Mayor Alexander Zarnowski was king. Zarnowski came to deliver a stern lecture to the principal of the High School, George Richards. He was going to reprimand Richards for recommending to the Board that students be allowed to sit during the flag salute.

Dying for your Country

Zarnowski spoke for about five minutes and stormed about flags and patriotism and dying for your country. Richards agreed with practically everything the mayor said, but defended his

actions by saying he was just trying to prevent West Haven from losing yet another court suit.

Actually none of it meant anything. It was all a lot of old Fourth of July speeches that Zarnowski had warmed over to impress that section of West Haven opinion which believes that America would be all comfy and cozy if "troublemakers" didn't protest.

The Real Story

The real story, however was the presence of West Haven students. Only they were dealing with issues that really meant something to people. Wednesday, March 31, about 1800 of them walked out of school and wouldn't come back. They walked out because they didn't like going to the High School under usual conditions and the presence of police in the school Monday and Tuesday made the conditions still worse. No one would listen to them, so they went on strike.

Now a week later, the students sat and listened to the Board grant them a few concessions. They attempted to speak to the Board and the Mayor on several occasions, but were told time wouldn't permit. But like it or not, the Board will have to recognize that student power is an emerging reality in West Haven.



Principal George Richards and student supporters. Author Guy Pigott fourth from right. (Photo by W.H.H.S. Photo Club).

West Haven Students Force Board to Listen

by Guy Pigott
a student at West Haven High School

A group of us students walked out of West Haven High School on March 31 to show our dissatisfaction to actions taken by the school administration.

The school administration had a number of detectives in the school because some five or six fire alarms were allegedly set off by students on March 26. Two school days later the detectives in a somewhat decreased number were still in the school causing much tension.

To show student disapproval for the presence of detectives 200 of us walked out of school. Many students joined us and the number grew to an enormous 1800.

Three students talked to the administration on this issue and also about some 16 other grievances the student body had. The administrators told us they could not make any final decision on our demands because only the Board of Education could do that.

We had an outdoor assembly to find out just what the students wanted. The student body agreed on a condensed version of 16 reasonable demands (see box).

The student council which was not representative of the majority of the student body had submitted a list of

similar demands to the Board of Education some months before. The "all-in-good-time" attitude taken by the Board displeased us which is another reason we walked out.

Students Get Cold Shoulder

The Board refused to recognize us because of our so-called unorthodox

STUDENT DEMANDS

1. New books and equipment for all depts.
2. Black history course
3. American history course to expose true nature of this decadent society.
4. No mandatory standing for the pledge of allegiance.
5. Student representation on disciplinary board
6. Better disciplinary system.
7. Elimination of 25¢ bus fare outside two mile radius from school
8. Right to assemble in auditorium or courtyard
9. Permission to eat lunch in courtyard
10. Open all lavatories previously closed
11. Smoking privilege in restricted area
12. No suspension for carrying cigarettes
13. No dress code
14. Permission to wear fraternity jackets in school
15. Permission for seniors to leave school early if last two periods are study halls
16. No mandatory swimming

and communist actions. There was an all out attack on the student body by two New Haven newspapers, the West Haven Board of Education chairman, the mayor, police chief and West Haven citizens.

Our list of 16 demands were taken apart by these people and the less important demands were published in the newspapers knowing that the people would think that we were just walking out of school because we couldn't smoke.

Never mentioned were our pleas for more money from the city budget and our demands for new books and two history courses, one of which was black history and the other a history course that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society.

There were 11 more demands ranging in priority and importance that were never mentioned. Thusly I saw that these hypocrites were out to make our very organized and reasonable walkout look like the students just had a case of spring fever and there was nothing better to do.

One issue was blown up especially out of proportion: standing up for the pledge of allegiance to the flag. There have been court rulings in the past saying that this is not mandatory. But our principal was attacked for agreeing to the very same thing. That is why we supported our principal when he came under attack.

The Board now has to look at the demands of the students because of the pressure being put on them. We feel that our actions were a stimulant that got a lot of apathetic citizens to see exactly what is going on in the West Haven school system.



West Haven Mayor Alexander Zarnowski speaking to policeman at Board of Education meeting on April 5. (M-T photo by John Cox)

Citizens Blast Sales Tax

by Peter Grossi
Yale Law Student

Governor Meskill's proposals to increase the sales tax and to raise tuition by \$1000 at the University of Connecticut were vigorously attacked by 1500 New Haven area residents on Monday night, April 15, at a public hearing at Hamden's Michael Whalen Junior High School.

The Hamden hearing was similar to four earlier ones held at various points throughout the state in which critics overwhelmingly supported a graduated income tax to replace the sales tax, reduce local property taxes, and put more of the state tax burden on the rich.

Two income tax bills are now before the General Assembly's Finance Committee. The first, introduced by Rep. Ritter (D-Hartford), has been called a "workingman's bill." Ritter's plan is supported by almost every union in the state. It provides for tax based on total income left after personal exemptions of \$2000 for each of the first two children and \$1000 for every one remaining child.

Under his proposal, a family of four with an income of \$6000 or less would pay no tax at all. By providing fairly stiff rates for those with incomes of more than \$25,000, the Ritter bill would however, raise over \$650 million a year.

Ritter would use this revenue to pay off the state deficit while keeping services at a high level. He would repeal all existing sales and use taxes, and provide over \$100 million to cities and towns for education, fire, police, and local welfare expenses.

The second bill, introduced by Rep. Mary Griswold (D-New Haven), calls for a tax amounting to 20% of whatever the taxpayer pays the federal government in income taxes. Such a plan would raise about \$400 million. This revenue would be enough to pay off the deficit while keeping state services at their present level. The sales tax would, however, be kept at its present level.

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Construction Workers

Hammer For High Wage

The three-year contracts of many of New Haven's construction unions ran out on March 31. The Carpenters, Bricklayers, and Plumbers have been working under three year contracts while their brothers in Bridgeport and Hartford have gained 18% wage increases over the last year.

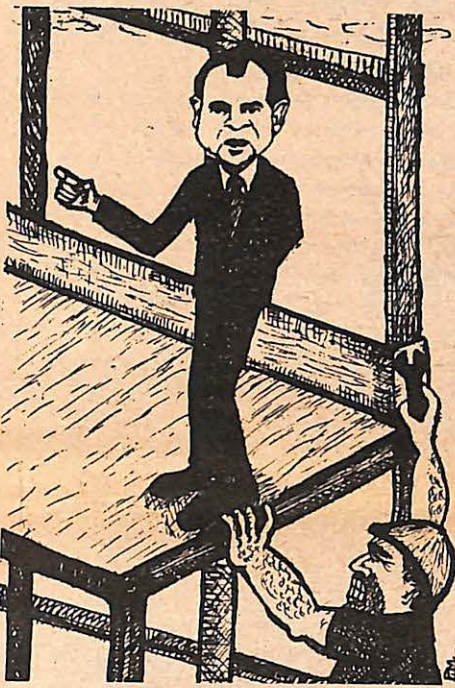
New Haven carpenters are two dollars per hour behind Bridgeport carpenters and earn less than New Haven construction laborers. The carpenters are on strike and the general contractors have stubbornly refused to bring them up to par with other Connecticut contractors. They are hiding behind President Nixon's new Executive Order which puts a 6% ceiling on construction wage increases.

Hit Doctors And Lawyers First

One construction worker at the school project on Dewitt St. in the Hill asked "Why don't they get doctors and lawyers? Why do they pick on us?" Another worker, on the same Hill construction project, a plumber, said that his union had already signed a contract. He explained that the plumbers deal with the sub-contractors and that the carpenters have a tougher time because they negotiate with the general contractors.

But, he continued, he wouldn't know whether his wage increase would go through because it would have to go to Nixon's review board first.

Asked what power the review board has, he responded that wages will be retro-



active. If the review board rules that the plumbers wage in New Haven is too high three months from now and they strike, they could lose their wage increase for those months — even if it were only 6%.

Another construction worker thought things would be better if they were all in one union. "It's crazy," he said. "On Friday one guy goes off work at 2:30, another at 3:00, and I'm still working." Each of the many construction unions negotiate wages and working conditions separately.

Nixon Guidelines

What is this new Nixon strategy to try to crush the building trades unions? Suspending the Davis-Bacon Act didn't work because state governments wouldn't go along. The 40-year-old Davis-Bacon act requires that the prevailing (union) wage rate must be paid workers on all federally financed construction.

This is Nixon's new gimmick: Unions of carpenters, plumbers, and the 16 other construction crafts will negotiate contracts with their employer associations as in the past. Then the agreements will be reviewed by separate national boards for each craft.

The objective is to see if the wage settlement conforms to a 6% increase standard. A second review will be made by a top-level stabilization board with four public, four union, and four industry members — all appointed by the Secretary of Labor. The job of this committee is to crack down on those unions who won't give in.

The New Haven building trades locals don't see the logic of a 6% standard when they are being paid a few dollars less per hour than construction workers in Bridgeport or New York.

Cleaners Play Dirty With Union Workers

by Joelle Dominski

The owners of Washington Cleaners on Olive St. are playing dirty with the union that represents workers at 25 area cleaning shops, Amalgamated Laundry Workers Local 364. Harry Pappas at Washington Cleaners and management at four other dry cleaning places held out for three days on signing a contract. The only additions in the new contract were severance pay plus two extra days off a year for their workers.

The workers at four of the cleaners went out on strike and set up picket lines in front of the shops. At Washington Cleaners, however, only one worker, Irma Graham, joined the union pickets. The rest stayed inside, giving the management the upper hand. Washington Cleaners took the work from the four other shops and had their workers do it.

Dick Coe, Business Agent for Local 364, explained that the whole affair was "a union busting tactic." Not signing in the first place was a "power play," he said, since "there's such a small amount of money involved." In addition, Washington Cleaners helped all five places hold out on settling the dispute.

Business Agent Coe has reached the conclusion, "These workers no longer matter, they're just clock numbers to the management." He was upset that so many people crossed the lines at the stores being picketed. "I thought New Haven was a pretty solid union town," he said with a laugh.

Workers at 25 area cleaners are represented by Local 364. Management at these 25 places formed an association six years ago so that they could negotiate one contract for all shops involved. This year when the contract came up for renewal, the union asked for two additions to the present contract: severance pay and days off.

In the past, the laundry workers were granted no pay in the event of layoffs or plant shut-down, a clause included in most union contracts around the country. The union requested that the 115 workers they cover be entitled to one week severance pay after working for ten years, two weeks pay after 15 years, and three weeks pay after 20 years. "After a person spends 20 years with you isn't it fair?" demanded one union representative. "You're giving your life..."

The workers have been allowed two sick days off a year, which is well below the average other laundry workers around the country get. The union is asking one more sick day allowance plus one extra day off a year for each worker. "It's not much," said one union member, "but all the bosses do is cry poverty," she added.

According to Coe, 13 stores signed the stipulations immediately, without checking with managements of other stores, because the amount involved is so minimal. Another seven signed the morning of April 6, when Local 364 set up picket lines at all stores whose owners had refused to sign the stipulation.

The other five stores finally signed on April 8 after 38 employees had been out for three days. Although the terms for the first year of the contract are the same as those at the other shops, these five stores insisted on signing a three year contract. The other 20 managements signed only a one year contract.

In addition to the Washington Cleaners, the stores that broke with the cleaners association are: Pride Cleaners, Whalley Ave.; Rainbow Cleaners, Dixwell Ave.; Hamden; Rainbow Cleaners, Whitney Ave.; Hamden and Ted's Cleaners, Whitney Ave., North Haven.

Labor Notes

Hungry Charley's Reopens— No Union

Hungry Charley's is opened — without a union. Two thirds of the workers returned to work after the seven week strike. According to a union spokesman (Local 217, Hotel Restaurant Employees) management bribes and the fear of Hungry Charley's never reopening were the main causes of the back to work movement. The remaining third decided against a minority strike and picket. The union has filed unfair labor practices charges against Restaurant Associates — Hungry Charley's owners — with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). If the Labor Board rules in the union's favor Local 217 can either be certified as bargaining agent or an election can be ordered.

Minimum Wage Goes Down

The 1966 law on minimum wages raised them from \$1.25 per hour to \$1.60 per hour. The reason the wage was raised by Congress was that \$1.25 per hour was a pitifully low wage for 1966. But in 1971, a wage of \$1.60 can only buy what \$1.24 could buy in 1966. So, the real minimum wage has fallen over the last five, war years.

Striking Workers Press Hard Against Schiavone For Wages

by A Modern Times Staff Member

The Schiavone Iron and Steel business on Front Street in Fair Haven ground to a halt this April. For the first time in the company's history, union workers shut it down. The Teamsters and Operating Engineers unions stopped the cranes and trucks, took up their picket signs, and began waiting the company out.

April 6, the strike's first day, was snow-bound. Not the best weather for starting a strike. The men looked as cheerful as you could expect. Some wore picket signs around their necks. Others propped them up against their cars. They waited.

The issues are money. The company offers wages that barely let the workers catch up with the rising prices of the last few years. The workers refuse. They've watched the prices wipe out their wages, and they are not about to let that happen again. So they demand wages that won't blow away as prices rise.

Ready for Long Strike

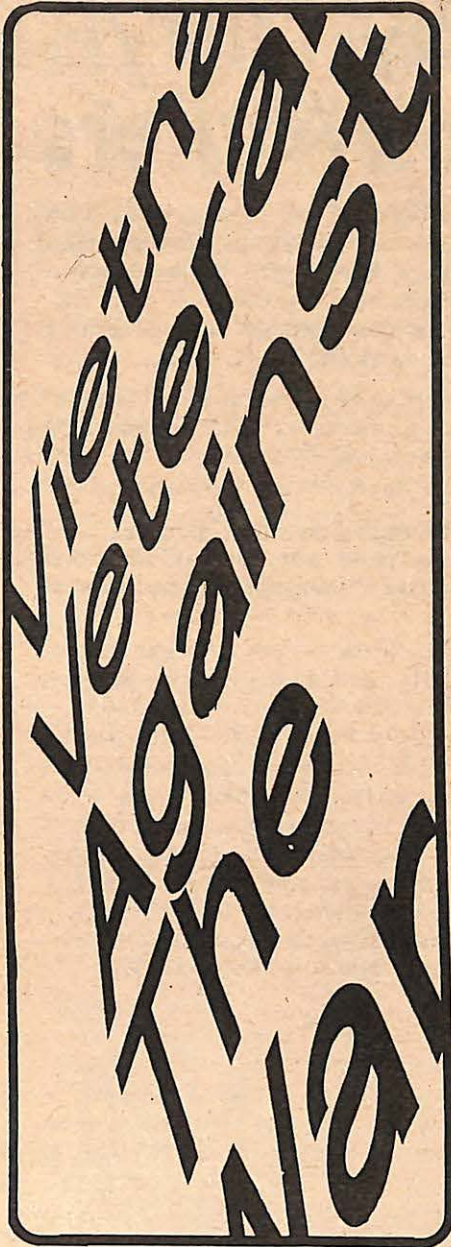
The men are ready for a long strike. They're not happy when they tell you, but they are serious. "We're getting some benefits from the union," one guy says. He smiles as if to say that things aren't as bad as they could be.

"Write down in your paper that some of the men here get paid less money than some people on welfare get." I said, "OK." "This thing is just not fair," another worker said, speaking very quietly, "Rich Daddy Schiavone has that mansion in North Haven and that whole damn island in Branford. And he tells us he can't give us decent wages. Crap."

As the Modern Times photographer and I said goodbye to the strikers, Mike Schiavone drove up and shouted at the workers, "Ah, you guys don't picket any better than you work." I turned to see the reaction of the strikers. One leaned across his car to me: "Give us a fair shake in your story, will you?"



Schiavone strikers. Included in picture are: A. Gargano, V. Cillo, J. Altieri, P. Deantonio, D. Rea, J. Maye, I. Robinson, L. Jones, J. Carpio, J. Sgro, H. Tosetti, A. Petrella, J. Ziminski, R. McCracken, A. Mango. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)



A Vietnam veteran gives testimony in Battell Chapel Winter Soldier Hearings. (M-T photo by Alan Kay)

(cont'd from pg. 1)

One veteran explained to us what a free fire zone is. The army names an area and designates it a free fire zone, which means that anything that moves in that area can be destroyed. The logic behind this is that anything moving could be a Vietcong, or a Vietcong supporter.

Draft age men (from the age of 18 to 45) are virtually invisible in Vietnam. Many of them are fighting with the National Liberation Front. Therefore, the people who get shot down in these free fire zones are women, children, and old people.

A couple of the veterans testified that body count (i.e. the number of North Vietnamese soldiers found dead) is the all-important factor on the field to the big brass. No matter how many Americans are hurt or killed, if more of the enemy were found dead or could be reported as being dead, then it was a victory. It wasn't too unusual, therefore, for the amount of bodies found after a battle to be exaggerated. In one case, one company found 12 bodies of Vietnamese soldiers, and, as the number went through different officers, it grew and grew, until the final report was 173.

Wounded Treated Like Toys

One of the veterans who had worked in a hospital told a few of the things he'd seen. He watched doctors and interns playing with wounded Vietnamese people. One man working at the hospital was throwing small bits of paper into the throat of a man who was in a coma. The man naturally felt nothing, but his unconscious body was writhing and choking on the bits of paper, and he was spitting up streams of blood.

One nurse slammed a packet of papers down on the open wound of a Vietnamese civilian. Another person brought in with a serious head wound was dropped from about three feet off the ground onto the floor and left to lie there until the doctors could decide what to do with him.

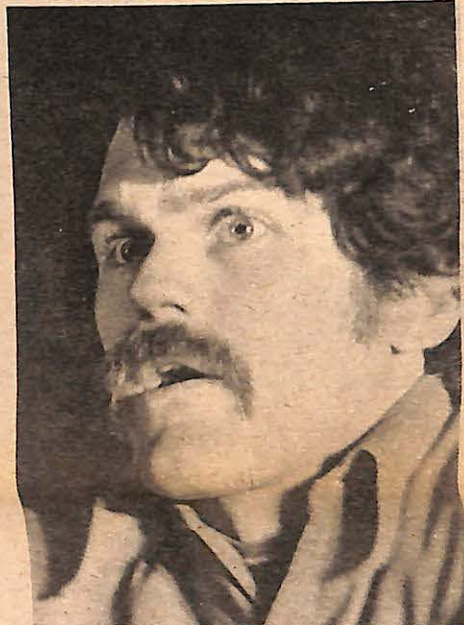
The veteran watching this man's head bouncing on the floor demanded that the doctors take better care of their patients, or he would report them. They answered that there was no way of proving what he said was true, and that if they could prove he lied, he could be courtmartialed. And these actions went on day after day.

Each time this veteran began telling us of one of the incidents, he always made sure that he told us about the people involved. The nurse he talked about would



Connecticut veterans of the Vietnam war testify that atrocities such as My Lai occur as a result of a general U.S. policy of 'wasting' civilians and wiping out the countryside. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

be considered by anyone to be a good, honest person. The doctors, at home, were fine, trustworthy doctors. It was this war which had done something to them, to make them temporarily lose the human kindness so necessary to their work.



New Haven Vietnam Veteran Peter Clark. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

The change which can take place in people in such a situation was expressed by yet another veteran who wrote a booklet about his experiences in Vietnam. "I thank God I never had to stay out in the field. When they started to tell me stories of killing without flinching, without shrinking, I could see the change.

When some of them started to call the Vietnamese "dinks", not because everyone was calling them "dinks" but because they meant it, I saw the change. When I heard about a man who cut off the ear of his victim, I knew they had changed. When I started listening without flinching, I knew I had changed."

What these veterans and other veterans against the war keep saying over and over again, is that the tragedy of My Lai was not an isolated incident. The army does a fine job of teaching and training its soldiers to kill, and in this muddy, gruesome war, lots of killing is done. When our Army's officers refer to Vietnamese people as "gooks" or "dinks" or "those little bastards" and consider them subhuman, then, in the long arduous process of army training, this idea is transmitted to many of the soldiers.

These veterans, the winter soldiers, the real patriots, are speaking up now against the war because they're unable to remain quiet about what they've seen. They've spoken in Detroit, in New Haven, and in cities all over the country. It's up to us as American citizens to listen to them, learn from them, and to act on what we've learned. *Bring all the troops home now!*

Anti-War Vets Seek Sanctuary Here

by Steve Ellner

Several hundred anti-war protesters, half of whom belonged to the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), entered Battell Chapel at Yale on Sunday, April 4, and pronounced it a symbolic sanctuary for those opposed to the tyranny of the Vietnam War. The night before the group had camped out on top of West Rock and that morning marched down Fitch and Whalley Ave. to the Green. Their goal was to draw historical parallels with the original Judges' Cave incident, which had sheltered the three major generals Whalley, Goffe, and Dixwell who, for pronouncing the death sentence on King Charles I, were forced to flee their country in 1661.

The veterans and their supporters attended church services led by the Rev. William Sloane Coffin and William Stringfellow, the lawyer from Block Island who had sheltered Father Daniel Berrigan. Coffin and Stringfellow spoke on the necessity of acting according to one's conscience and not just by the laws of the state. They compared the "conspiracy" case involving the Berrigan brothers with those who go AWOL in order to avoid having to serve in an unjust war.

Jack Smith, a former Marine Corps sergeant now acting as New England regional coordinator for the 10,000 member VVAW, then read a Formal Petition for Sanctuary to the Church's congregation. The statement said in part:

"We ask for sanctuary now, not for ourselves, but rather for those men of truth who stand by their consciences against this war. We who have seen thousands of people mindlessly slaughtered in the name of their freedom, ask sanctuary for those who no longer will lend themselves to a conflict which perverts the principles of their beloved country."

Other speakers at Battell Chapel included Dr. Marge Nelson of New Haven, who worked in a Vietnam rehabilitation hospital and was captured by the Vietcong during the Tet Offensive and spent two months in captivity, and Jan Crumb, President of the VVAW.

A small group of VVAW members remained in New Haven throughout the following week to speak to community groups about their Vietnam War experiences.

Veterans Go to Washington

The remainder of the veterans, according to Jack Smith, have returned to their communities to organize for the VVAW activities in Washington on the week of April 19. The organization has chartered a train from Boston to stop in Providence,

New Haven, New York and other cities on its way to Washington.

In Washington the group will march from George Washington University to Arlington National Cemetery wearing their uniforms along with medals and fatigues. From there they will go to the steps of the Capitol accompanied by at least on congressman, Rep. McCloskey of California, a World War II veteran.

The VVAW groups will then present Congress a list of demands, including the following:

--Congressional hearing on charges of war crimes committed as a direct result of official U. S. policy in Southeast Asia.

--Job training and placement for every returning veteran.

--Funding for a drug rehabilitation and psychotherapy programs for returning veterans.

--Immediate repatriation with full amnesty to those men and those "in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military."

If Congress does not enact legislation cutting off funds for the Vietnam War, the VVAW plans on returning to Washington on July 4 where they will stay until the war ends. Train tickets for their April 18 trip to Washington can be purchased from the VVAW for \$12. They are located at 53 Wall St. Their number is 624-4117.



Phil Loewe, a VVAW member from Danbury, (M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)

War Protest Target Dates: April 24, May 5

by Steve Ellner

Several thousand area people will participate in two antiwar protests in Washington scheduled for April 24 and the first week of May. In addition, a series of New Haven demonstrations will occur around the same time as the Washington events.

The Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) has chartered buses with a total of almost 1000 seats to leave New Haven, midnight, April 24. In a full page ad promoting April 24, which appeared in the *New Haven Register* on April 14, and two days later in the *Journal-Courier* several union officials endorsed the action. Included among those who signed the ad are representatives of teachers, postal workers, hospital workers, electrical workers, painters and social workers organizations.

According to a CPAC spokeswoman, Leslie Craine, local groups are working around April 24 in Hartford, New Britain, Westport, Manchester, Middletown, and the Naugatuck Valley. Craine stated that the New Haven chapter is looking for volunteer marshals, some of whom will leave for Washington on April 23.

Series of Actions for May

The objective of the April 24 demonstration is to bring as many people to

Washington as possible around three demands:

- Immediate withdrawal of all air, land and sea forces from Indochina. Set the date for completion of withdrawal.
- \$6500 a year minimum guaranteed income for a family of four.
- Free all political prisoners.

They hope that the turnout on April 24 will equal or surpass the numbers attending the Nov. 15, 1969, March on Washington, which may have reached half a million.

The May demonstrations involve massive civil disobedience and hope to make connections between the war and domestic problems, such as inflation, unemployment and racism.

In New Haven, a series of smaller actions for May 1-4 will culminate in a "Moratorium" on Wed., May 5, and a large rally on the Green beginning at noon that day. According to one organizer, Joel Rogers, speakers at this latter event will "emphasize the concrete relationship between the war and people's outrage with it on the one hand, and what's going on here at home on the other." Rogers added that this will be a statewide rally, with residents coming from many different areas of Connecticut.

Possible locations for sit-ins in New Haven on May 3 and 4 include the Draft Board at 640 Chapel St., recruitment stations, and offices of local, state and national representatives. These protests are designed, in part, to focus attention on the massive civil disobedience scheduled to occur in Washington at that time. (See calendar.)

Joel Rogers emphasized the work that the May Day group has done with New Haven community and labor organi-

zations. The group is in the process of speaking with the Welfare MOMS, the New Haven Human Relations Council, and other local organizations. Furthermore, high school students have been organizing around May Day and the People's Peace Treaty. At Hamden High School, nearly 15% of the student body has ratified the treaty to date. Yale students who work part time in the school cafeterias, are also ratifying the peace treaty.

Vets on Calley Verdict

Vietnam Veterans Against the War Issued the Following Statement on April 1:

With the verdict of guilt against Lt. William Calley, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, having served and fought in this same conflict, raise our voices in protest over this decision. We met in Detroit eight weeks ago in a "Winter Soldier" investigation at which over 200 Vietnam Veterans revealed that cases like Mylai occur everyday all across South Vietnam.

We spoke of the official policy of rejecting Chieu Hoi passes, of taking no prisoners, of interrogation by torture, of decimating civilian villages by air strikes and artillery fire, and of shooting unarmed civilians in free fire zones. Such tactics constitute a policy of racism against those whose hearts and minds we had come to win; a policy not developed by the Lt. Calleys and the Paul Meadlos, but rather conceived at the highest levels of command in Saigon and Washington.

In Detroit, in New Jersey, last weekend in Philadelphia, last Monday in New Haven, and the week of the nineteenth of April in Washington our testimony has and will indicate that the ultimate responsibility for what happened in Mylai and what is happening in South Vietnam today rests not upon one Lt. Calley, but rather with all those who formulate and implement U.S. foreign policy.

The conviction of Lt. Calley, who must share the responsibility nevertheless, indicates that those in command are searching for a scapegoat and fear the accusing finger of guilt which will point to them. If Calley is to bear the responsibility, we as Vietnam veterans insist that a full and extensive Congressional investigation into war crimes be immediately undertaken in order that the testimony of the thousands of Vietnam veterans may indict those who are really responsible for what happened at Mylai.



Catherina Camp (r.) National President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom spoke about her trip to North and South Vietnam at a meeting sponsored by the group on April 2. Ann Diers (l.) and Irene Catalan-Yates sang and read in memory of Martin Luther King. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Peace Calendar

April 11-18 Presence in Congressmen's Offices

New England Committee for Non-Violent Action will organize leafleting, signing of People's Peace Treaty and draft repeal petitions in the offices of Conn. Congressman Steele and other New England Representatives and Senators. Contact Marj Swann, CNVA, Voluntown, Conn., 376-9970.

April 15 Tax Resistance Day

Rally in Hartford to give withheld phone and income taxes to NWRO and to collect still more money for the Connecticut War Tax Fund. Call Cathy Moldenhauer, 562-4250.

April 17 Berrigan's Benefit

Art show featuring works of Antonio, Barrer, and Russell. Musical entertainment, Walter's Gallery, Main St., Woodbury, 4 - 8 p.m., \$3 contribution expected.

April 19-23 Dewey Canyon III--Vietnam Veterans Against the War

5,000 veterans, relatives of POW's and active duty GI's in Washington to bring the reality of the war to the halls of the Capitol and the Supreme Court. (April 18th transportation to D.C.--469-7253).

April 19 Viet Vets

March from Arlington Cemetery to the Capitol, begins at 11 a.m. 24-hour vigil scheduled for Capitol office buildings, and White House.

April 20 Viet Vets

Guerilla theater on the Mall, the Pentagon and the Veterans' Administration, lobbying.

April 21 Viet Vets

Presentation of demands regarding the constitutionality of the war to the Supreme Court. 1 p.m.: 100 vets turn themselves in to the Pentagon as war criminals.

April 23 and April 25 Training Workshops in Non-Violence

Preparation for two weeks of non-violent civil disobedience in the spirit of Martin Luther King for those who will remain in or return to Washington for the demonstrations of the following two weeks.

April 24 Mass Rally and March--Washington D.C. and San Francisco

Two massive demonstrations in support of immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia and a rechanneling of national resources to meet urgent domestic needs.

April 26-May 4 People's Lobby and Mass Non-Violent Civil Disobedience

Beginning on April 26, centered around the People's Peace Treaty negotiated by the NSA and the North and South Vietnamese Student Unions, and the four demands of the Spring Offensive.

Intensive lobbying of Congress, leafletting teach-ins and talk-ins aimed at all ranks of government employees, to convince them to join the May 5th Moratorium.

April 28, when the Poor People's Mule Train arrives in Washington, the People's Lobby will continue. Non-violent direct action will be increasing in scope and intensity as groups of seminary students, artists and writers, women, veterans, tax payers, educators, scientists-people-sit in at the principal agencies of war and repression, culminating in massive civil disobedience on May 3 and 4.

Dates and locations of demonstrations are:

Monday, April 26 -- Congress

Tuesday, April 27 -- Selective Service Hq.

Wednesday, April 28 -- Internal Revenue Svc.

Thursday, April 29 -- HEW, HUD, Labor and Agriculture

Friday, April 30 -- Justice Department

Monday, May 3 -- Pentagon

Tuesday, May 4 -- Justice Department

May 2 Inspirational Mass Rally - Washington, D.C.

Launching the days of civil disobedience, speakers include Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, Cesar Chavez, Dave Dellinger, Jane Fonda, George Wiley.

May 5 Nationwide Moratorium on Business as Usual

On the first anniversary of the killings at Jackson and Kent State there will be work stoppages, student strikes, teach-ins, at schools and businesses across the nation. In Washington, early morning leafletting and picketing at government buildings urging employees to join. Noon rally and march to the Capitol for non-violent actions.

May 7 Rally in New Haven in support of Political Prisoners

Focus on the trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins.

May 16 G.I.--Civilian Solidarity Day

Anti-war demonstrations at military bases throughout the country, in support of the growing anti-war movement in the service.

--compiled by Michael Rubinowitz

Editorial

Vietnam: Get Out Now!

President Nixon claims that his goal is the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. But by now, everyone knows that the invasions of Cambodia and Laos were failures, and the policy of Vietnamization is just a coverup for continuing the war.

Nixon's manipulation of the prisoner-of-war issue, the Calley case, and ground troop withdrawal announcements must not be allowed to confuse the overwhelming majority sentiment (73% in the latest Gallup poll) for very rapid withdrawal.

We must make the forthcoming protests the last Spring Offensive against the war. This campaign can be mounted on many fronts, from individual actions such as tax resistance, to mass actions such as the April 24 March on Washington and the seven days of civil disobedience in May.

One action taken by the staff of **Modern Times** is the ratification of the People's Peace Treaty now being circulated in North and South Vietnam and in the United States. Signing the treaty means that we take the power to make U.S. foreign policy from the hands of our government which has refused to end the war in Vietnam, a war it never declared constitutionally.

We believe the principal points of the treaty will be acceptable to most Americans. These points include agreement by Americans:

- TO WITHDRAW immediately and completely all American land, sea and air forces.
- TO ALLOW the people of South Vietnam to elect whatever form of government they want.

The Vietnamese agree:

- TO ORGANIZE free and democratic elections.
- TO PARTICIPATE in an immediate cease-fire to allow American withdrawal.

Both peoples agree:

- TO RELEASE all POW's.
- TO RESPECT the independence of Laos and Cambodia.



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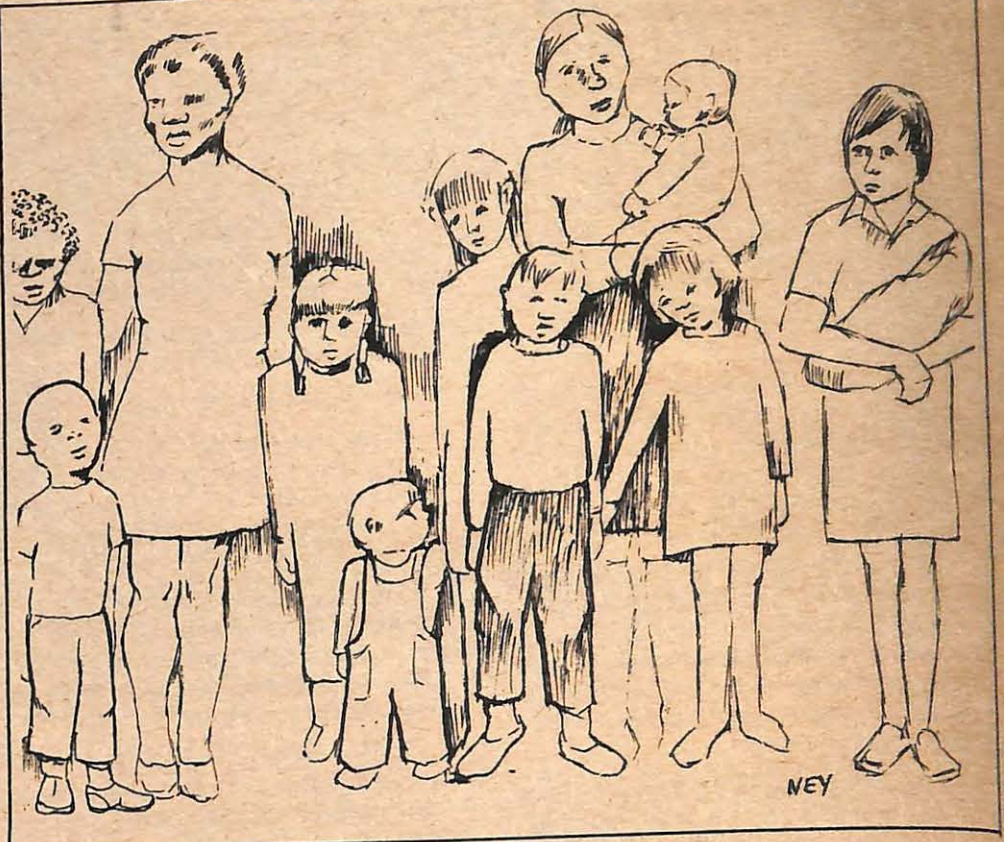
MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

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Myths and Realities About Welfare

by Rick Wolff, with thanks to the United Auto Workers Washington Report and The Washington Post.

Many Americans resent paying higher taxes, because they think the money goes to people on Welfare. They are wrong. Welfare gets a very small portion of tax money, much less than pours into "defense company" profits, for example. Check your knowledge about Welfare in this checklist of facts and myths concerning one of the biggest Welfare programs, Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC).

Myth: They're getting rich on welfare.

Fact: Welfare benefits for AFDC families now average \$185 monthly, 43% below the federal poverty line.

Myth: They all come to the city to get welfare.

Fact: Seventy-two per cent of AFDC families now live in urban metropolitan areas, but the typical rural migrant lives in the city five years before applying for welfare.

Myth: Most AFDC families contain men who won't work.

Fact: Of nearly 10 million AFDC recipients, only 100,000 (1 per cent) are able-bodied, unemployed men. More than 95 per cent of recipients are women and children.

Myth: Most AFDC recipients are black.

Fact: 49.6 per cent are white, 46.3 percent are black, 4.1 are other races.

Myth: Once on welfare, they never get off.

Fact: The typical AFDC family stays on welfare for slightly less than two years. Sixty per cent of present recipients are receiving welfare for the first time.

Myth: They cheat.

Fact: Some do. Fraudulent receipt of welfare is detected in less than 1 per cent of all cases, and detectable fraud has not been increasing.

Myth: They keep having more children to receive more benefits.

Fact: The size of the average AFDC family has declined slightly to a present level of three children.

Myth: AFDC is a problem because fathers desert and won't support their children.

Fact: Desertion is a major cause of AFDC dependency, but rising family breakups are a national phenomenon. Generally, the rich get divorces and alimony while the poor more often get separation or desertion with no available child support, and therefore go on welfare.

Myth: More and more welfare children are illegitimate, particularly blacks.

Fact: Out-of-wedlock parental responsibility is the cause of dependency in 27 per cent of AFDC cases, a percentage that is not rising. Nationally, illegitimacy is rising sharply among white women, but declining by 30 to 70 per cent among black women, depending on age.

The welfare system is needed in the U.S. now because the sad fact is that we don't have the kind of economy that can put all the people needing jobs into work that needs doing. We just don't have the kind of economy which gives all workers enough wages to raise a healthy, well-educated and comfortable family.

A different economy, organized along socialist lines, would not need "welfare." The argument for socialism has always said: Socialism guarantees every person a secure job and wages for all the needs of all the people. Nobody—except those unable to work for medical reasons—would ever need welfare.

AIM Backs Antiwar Actions

The American Independent Movement (AIM) officially released the following statement on April 5:

"The real meaning of the Calley Trial is that the American people have two urgent tasks: first, to put on trial the Presidents, Generals and politicians who have kept the war going; second, to stop the war immediately.

"AIM therefore welcomes, endorses, and joins in the upcoming months of anti-war activity planned in New Haven and across the country. We specifically encourage people to sign and spread the treaty of peace (between the American and Vietnamese peoples), to join in the March on Washington on April 24, and to engage in all non-violent actions to stop the war."

Write on

Unique Paper

To the Editors:

Thank you very much for your contribution to our SOS fund after we were evicted. Every bit helped. Things are beginning to settle down now and I've had a chance to write, at least a little. I find *Modern Times* about the most consistently interesting paper of the

"American left" press that we get here in Detroit. There aren't a lot of groups which have your emphasis on both labor and the community, black and white, and which offer a place where people can speak out on their own. It's good.

Please keep sending *Modern Times*. We, of course will continue to send the Detroit labor publication, *News and Letters*, and I'm sending you our two

new pamphlets which might interest you.

We have some subscribers in Conn. who have been involved in an auto strike there and might like to get it into your paper. I'm sending them your address.

Hope we might hear from you again, either in the form of letters and comments on N&L or ideas on what you think of

the pamphlets. Good luck and keep publishing.

For Freedom,
Michael Connolly
Detroit, Mich.

Pop. Put-on?...

To the Editors:

I was horrified to find in the April 1 issue of *Modern Times* that the devastating effects of our explosive population growth was indeed in doubt. It was claimed by Miller, Gombos and Shultz (all active in Women's Liberation) that there is no crisis. The atmosphere of crisis is being manufactured by the masculine business interests to further enslave our women.

In terms of space, the present world population could be dropped into the Grand Canyon and hardly begin to fill it up. So what? Yosemite Valley is still choked with campers, and wilderness areas are reeling under the demands of people for solitude.

And can anyone fail to see how unlimited population increase compounds the problems of waste disposal, of adequate nutrition, a decent and human education and all the rest?

But the claim that business is behind population control was ludicrous—I have a feeling the writers may have been putting us on. Business projections are based on an expanding market and an expanding labor force. Without increasing population and increasing personal consumption, a capitalist economy quickly stagnates and must give way to a steady-state, equilibrium economy.

I think they were putting us on. I hope so.

Sam Vaughn
Woodmont, Conn.

Auto Pollution

People GASping For Air

by Virginia Walbot
Modern Times Staff

Carbon Monoxide, sulfur dioxide
The air is everywhere
Cough, cough, arraugh
The air is everywhere
—from Hair

Automobile internal combustion engines belch out dangerous ingredients that cause respiratory ailments, blood disease, mutations and smog. At least half of all U.S. air pollution is contributed by cars.

Will the new gasolines solve auto pollution? Ads claim that buying unleaded gas is "doing your part to fight smog" but solving air pollution requires a lot more than switching gas brands.

The conglomerate oil-auto industry is not interested in eliminating the source—private cars. Only with recent threats of government auto exhaust emission standards and consumer concern have any smog-reducing improvements been made in car engines and gasolines.

SMOG Kills

What are the villains? Carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas is considered unsafe at nine parts per million (ppm) of air. Many people suffer from headaches at 100 ppm, a common concentration in heavy traffic; recordings as high as 370 ppm are found in traffic jams—enough to kill people breathing this deadly exhaust.

Uncombusted hydrocarbons help form eye-irritating photochemical smog (light + heat + auto exhaust react to form yellow haze). Some of these compounds cause cancer when applied to the skin of laboratory animals.

Particulates give air that gritty feeling and most are also lead compounds. Humans readily absorb lead into the blood, vital organs and bones but excrete lead very slowly; enough can accumulate for lead poisoning.

Why Lead?

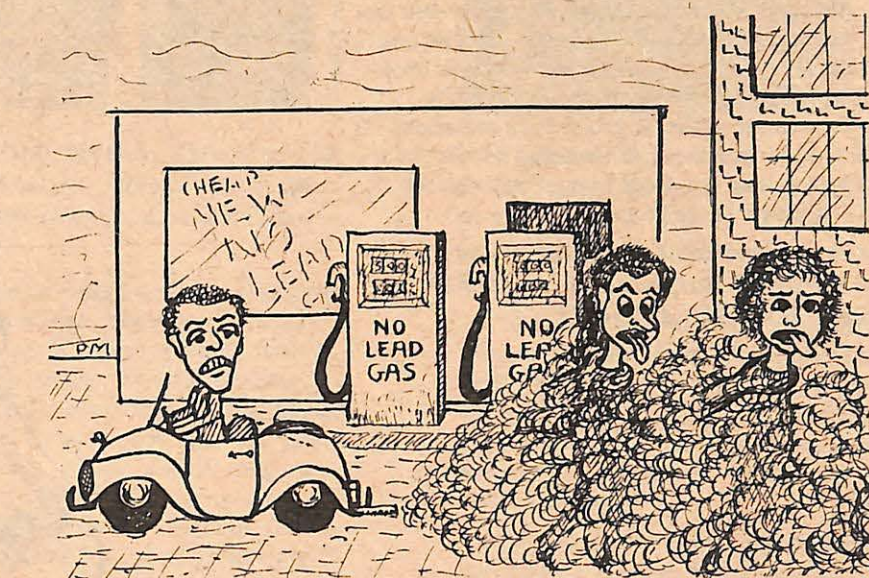
If lead is dangerous, why have it? Lead additives increase the octane number of lower quality gasolines and act as valve lubricants in the engine. Big powerful cars mean bigger engines and higher octane and lubricating requirements: so we all get more lead to breathe.

1971 is the first year auto manufacturers have redesigned cars to require only 91 octane gas to run without knocking. Now using unleaded gas is feasible although the new fuels contain phosphate lubricants which may be just as dangerous as lead.

And who pays for this "new" gas? One guess. Consumers pay extra to buy unleaded gas; no-lead regular is about six cents/gallon more than leaded regular. Years ago when lead was introduced we had to pay extra to get it and now we pay to get rid of it.

Promises, Promises

Someday, auto manufacturers promise, we will have after-burners and clean gas so that cars will be pollution-free. But a "clean car" seems like a futile goal compared to the effort we need to devel-



op a sensible mass transit system. Cars make us pave over the land with never-ending superhighways, kill 55,000 people every year, and we watch piles of decaying auto carcasses and tires litter the land. Instead of worrying about these problems government and industry promise us a clean way to die in the future.

No more smog is a good intermediate goal—car engines must be redesigned to be smaller, more efficient and burn low

octane, lead free fuel. Catalytic after-burners to fully combust hydrocarbons and prevent carbon monoxide formation must be mandatory in new and old cars.

At the same time we must examine our priorities to explain how we can tolerate smog, wasted metal resources and noxious combustion products from the "infernal" combustion engine. Is it really worth it? Cough, cough, cough.

And Out in Left Field... Another Spring Offensive

by Steve Turner

The writer is a long time New Haven resident and avid baseball fan.

For me, the robin is not the harbinger of Spring but the forerunner of the baseball season. That wonderful six months of the year, when the first question of the day to pop out of your head is not "What's the weather like?", but instead "How'd the Sox do?" Yeah the thought of an upcoming baseball season is like basking in the sun. It makes you warm all over.

The baseball season transforms those six months. It gives meaning to life. In April, you wonder how the Sox will do. How will Franks do at third? What's Carter like? A real baseball fan has questions in mind about every player. And starting with opening day these questions are answered slowly. Finally, by October the curtain of suspense is fully drawn, and the baseball fan is able to answer somewhat the questions posed six months before.

Now the biggest question is: How will the Sox do in '71? No other question touches the people so deeply. Not the question of: Will the War end? Will the international buildup of armaments continue? Will the black man and red man receive justice in men's affairs? You may speak of "opiates of the masses" or "bread and circus", but the simple fact is people care more about the fortunes of the Sox than about anyone else's fortunes.

If you want to get into a heated discussion, all you have to do is go up to someone and say "Woody is overrated." Or "Dupho's getting too tough." Or "I'm glad they traded Andrews." Any one of these three, or many, many more, is a sure-fire argument provoker.

But go up to someone and say "Mao is

overrated", or "Kosygin's getting too tough", or "I'm glad Perleman was traded", and the response will probably be a "yeah" or "nah" or a "What'd you say?" These broader, more intellectual questions just don't stoke the visceral fires. Baseball controversy has a way of getting under the skin and raising the blood level, while intellectual disagreements brush softly against the body. Who could get riled up about whether Voltaire or George Bernard



Shaw was better? Who would risk a blackened eye by insisting that Napoleon was better in the clutch than Alexander the Great? But, who was better as a center-fielder in New York—Mays, Mantle, or Snider? Ah, that curdles the blood. Excites the soul.

To speak of baseball with adulation these days is almost un-American. The game has been criticized for being too slow, for losing its place as the national pastime to the increasingly popular football and hockey, for expanding too rapidly, etc. Yet for all its current ills, baseball still has

more of an impact on the community than any other sport.

More people follow it day-by-day and talk about it, than they do about hockey, football or basketball. But where baseball is beginning to lose out is probably more people want to watch hockey, and maybe football, in person or on television. The latter sports, owing to their greater action, have eclipsed baseball in spectator appeal.

But baseball still remains an American cultural institution. Small children these days speak up as readily on Reggie Jackson, as their fathers used to on Mickey Mantle, and their grandfathers on Babe Ruth. This is the torch that is passed on from generation to generation.

City Transfigured

The fortunes of a team affect a city greatly. It is transfigured. Everyone knows the score of the night before's game, what the score was that afternoon in the top of the sixth, and what Turco's triple crown chances are. Everyone is in on it—bar none.

We are all united in that—in a way we were never, and have never been since, united before. It is beautiful. All of the city's thinking the same thought. Feeling the same feeling. A true community. And as the Sox are winning it is a happy community. If the plague returns, it couldn't depress the citizens' spirits too much. As long as the Sox win, nothing else matters.

So what is Spring, if not a regeneration of hope? Right now the mood in the city is pretty down on the Sox. But just below the surface is an intense enthusiasm that could be brought out if the Sox show they have a chance.

Will the Sox transfigure the city again? Who knows. But as the snow clears away, and the faded green grass becomes visible again, the question will slowly be answered.

Union Members; Veterans AGAINST THE WAR



"I think working people are realizing how bad the war is. It's because of the state of the economy—the inflation, taxes. Even the conservative congressmen are forced to vote against the war by the people in their districts who are saying, 'Let's get the hell out.' The best working people can do is to form groups of their own—in their neighborhoods and where they work. The groups could write to officials, go on demonstrations for peace. I'll tell you one thing, if working people got together in their unions, we could have a bigger effect than all the students in the country."

Bill Morico, Conn. area organizer, Local 1199, National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, RWDSU, AFL-CIO.

"I think the Vietnam war is wrong. It's not declared anyway. I don't like to see the boys over there getting killed. Bring them all back. But, you know, that won't happen."

Rita Wrynn, Dining Hall worker, Branford College, Yale, member of Local 35, Federation of University Employees.

"Well, I think our members are tired of it. I think it's a waste of our young people. But I feel this way about the war. I think we should stay away from war if we possibly can. I think if we get into a war, we should attempt to win it, and then get out of there or not get involved to start with."

"Well, I guess it's dragged on because I think a lot of people are making a lot of money on it. If there was no profit in it, I don't think it would last very long."

Harry Piesecki, recently elected President of Local 1014 of the United Steelworkers Union, in Gary, Indiana.

"Working people have paid the heaviest price in the war—unequal draft calls, higher taxes, unemployment, neglect of domestic needs..."

Leonard Woodcock, President, United Auto Workers (UAW).





Virginia Blaisdell

Rick Winn, veteran, served in Vietnam, Marines: supply battalion. Now part-time student and unemployed.

"A lot of people are against the war, but not actively. They don't see the war except on TV—they don't think about it so deeply. The main reason we're there is economic. It's the Military-Industrial Complex that uses war to do these things. If you have all these men and equipment there to fight, there is a gravitational trend to use them. Like a kid with a new toy, most go along with it.

"Each state should pass laws like Massachusetts that say no people can fight an undeclared war.

"Working people, for the most part, are so busy keeping up in their economic life, they're not into worrying about it. They have problems of their own. Unless they have sons or someone they know, they really don't think much about it. They could speak out. But first, they have to feel a real need for it."



Virginia Blaisdell

Ned Giovanelli, veteran, served in Vietnam, Marines. Now part-time student at South Central Community College and unemployed.

"It's a civil war, Vietnamese against Vietnamese. We're the foreigners. The South Vietnamese people don't want us there. Only the South Vietnamese government wants us. If we leave, that government will topple. The people don't want us.

"My father is a hard hat at Blakeslee. He's against the war, but why buck the President. He doesn't want my brother—he's graduating high school soon—to go to 'Nam. My brother doesn't want to go. But neither of them will write letters or go out on the Green. They feel we can't do anything about it.

"Lots of people believe you can't fight city hall. They think the war will only end when the government Nixon—thinks it should.

"I say, we should refuse to pay taxes till the war ends. Refuse to do anything that could encourage the government to continue the war. But be sure to take your money out of the bank, so they can't make you pay the taxes by taking the money out of your bank account."



Virginia Blaisdell

Chris Brossard, veteran, served in Vietnam, Americal Division of U. S. Army, Infantry. Now, part-time student at South Central Community College and unemployed.

"First of all, I'm against any kind of war. It's unnecessary. We're not fighting for the Vietnamese people, because we don't respect them as a culture or a nation. The government there is worse than communism.

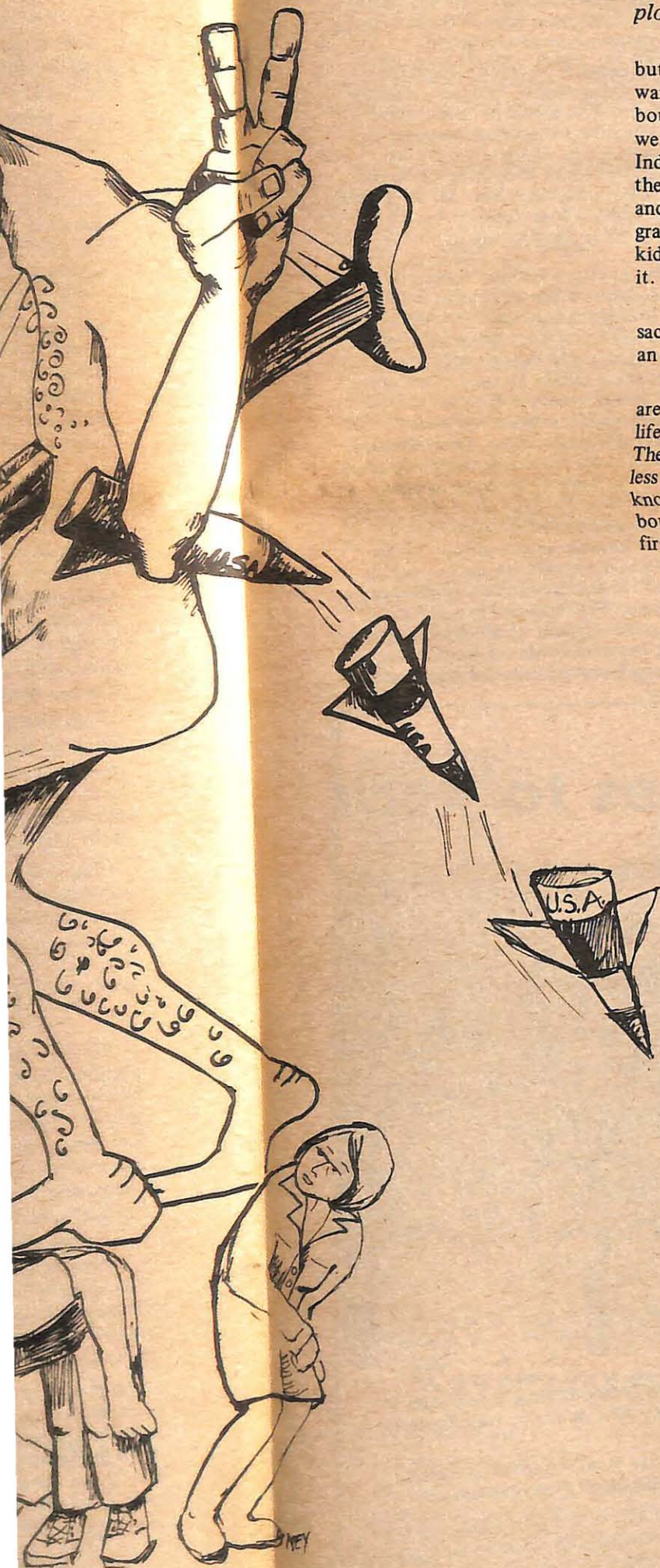
"A lot of the reason we're staying there is our own economic interest. The businessmen that supply everything—that Military Industrial Complex—don't want the war to end. They count on war to keep up profits.

"The Vietnamese, you know, basically they're kind, wonderful people, with a warmth Americans don't have.

"Americans have never—especially twentieth century Americans—felt the impact of war. It's sort of exotic for Americans. The government does it. It's not really a part of our lives here.

"All people working against the war should talk to working people, go into plants and businesses, find out what working people think. Then try to get them to understand the whole situation as it exists.

"Working people are concerned with getting through life. They need money to survive. So they've got to work. They're trapped by their economic situation."



In Seale-Huggins Trial

Suit Filed Against "Death Juries"

by Karen Waggoner

Like most people called for jury duty in the trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, Thomas P. Saine wasn't particularly happy about it. He's an assistant professor of German at Yale and his department chairman wrote a letter to get him excused.

"But I was ordered to report," Saine said, "and I started thinking and accepting my responsibility. I was going to be honest, answer the questions as they came, and not try to get out of anything." As it turned out, Saine didn't get much of a chance.

The defense attorneys questioned the German professor and seemed to be satisfied. Then the prosecution stood up and asked only one question: What did Saine think of the death penalty?

Felt Bad

When Saine told the court he would not consider it under any circumstances, he was excused by Judge Mulvey.

"I went home feeling bad and depressed," Saine recalled in an interview. "By the time I went to bed that night, I decided I was going to see if I could sue anybody."

The next day he contacted the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (CCLU) in Hartford and interested the organization in his case. New Haven CCLU attorney Mike Avery made preliminary legal investigations and convinced the CCLU to give Saine an attorney, Marc Wallman, also of New Haven.

Filed Suit

On March 2, Saine filed suit in Connecticut District Court, charging that he was "arbitrarily and capriciously" excluded from the jury panel and from exercising his right to fulfill his duty to serve on a jury. The suit is based on the 14th Amendment, which prohibits deprivation of rights and liberties without due process of law. It seeks clarification of a confusing Supreme Court decision in 1968, *Witherspoon vs. Illinois*, which stated that jurors in capital cases must be able to consider the death penalty.

The jury for the Seale-Huggins case has been completed, so Saine's primary purpose in the suit is to get a declaratory judgement that his rights were violated.

Saine said he has found support of his action in unexpected places. "The man at the store where I buy liquor—he's for me. I thought he'd hate me or he'd stop selling to me. Then I was getting my car serviced last week, and the guy who sold it to me a year and a half ago came up and said 'good luck'. The only irate people are the people in the attorney-general's office. They think I'm the worst kind of criminal, a pernicious villain trying to disrupt the system of justice."



Thomas Saine, who is suing because of his exclusion from the Seale-Huggins jury for opposing the death penalty. (M-T photo by Karen Waggoner)

But Saine firmly believes his suit is serving the cause of justice. "Capital punishment," he said, "is absolutely senseless—it doesn't deter and it's irrevocable. It's a terrible thing for society to do to someone else."

Saine pointed out that some 47 per cent of the American people have reservations or objections to the death penalty. Therefore juries that are "death-qualified" (juries that contain only persons who believe in capital punishment) exclude nearly half of the whole community and are very unrepresentative.

If his suit in district court is unsuccessful, Saine hopes the CCLU will support an

appeal. "We're raising a rather important issue, and I hope there would be some way to bring it before a large group of people," he said.

CCLU Position

The CCLU suit claims that exclusion of death penalty opponents is a violation of the plaintiff's rights to equal protection of the law and his right to participate in the processes of government. The CCLU stated that because jury panels in capital cases are selected partly on the basis of a belief in the death penalty, the state is protected against a jury biased against capital punishment, but the defendant is

not protected against a jury biased in favor of it.

William Olds, executive director of the CCLU, stated that, "The CCLU is concerned about the use to which State's attorney Markle has put questions about the death penalty in the New Haven Panther trials." He also stated that CCLU observers have noted that Markle does not ask every prospective juror about the death penalty, but uses the questions especially to challenge black people, young people and others who may be considered "liberal" by Markle. Olds indicated that this has, in effect, given Markle extra peremptory challenges.

Aging Citizens Petition for Action

by Sandra Trachten

About 350 senior citizens attended the pre-Whitehouse conference on aging held at the Conte Community School on April 3.

After Father David MacDonald opened with a moving poem on aging, Mayor Guida then addressed the group. He informed the gathering that he had just created a mayor's commission on aging. This was done before finding out whether or not those attending would find a need for such a commission. Upon finishing his speech, he speedily exited.

Sholom Bloom, the executive secretary of the Department on Aging for the state and a later speaker, addressed his remarks to the departed mayor. "I want to tell you what's on my mind, what's on Sholom Bloom's mind." He pointed out that there is already a prototype of a commission on aging and asked, "Will the new council be the same as before? I'm sorry you're not here, because we're asking, 'will we be coming here year in and year out to hear another commission on aging has been created?' It's easy to create a commission on aging."

Six Year Waits

He went on to discuss some real problems facing the elderly in our society, such as six-year waits for housing. He pointed

out that elderly are leaving the U. S. to live in other countries, in order to live more cheaply and with dignity.

It was at this point the assembly broke up to meet in smaller groups. There were about nine workshops where topics such as health, transportation and finances were discussed. Afterwards we met once again as a total group to hear three or four basic proposals from each workshop.

The housing workshop for which I recorded had Russell Garris, an associate director at the Dixwell Community House, as group leader, and Edward White, the head of New Haven's housing authority as a resource person. Mr. White had specifics on the 150 million dollars authorized for public housing by the HUD Act of 1970, but held up in Washington through the office of Management and Budget. There were 28 senior citizens in the group.

Almost immediately the emphasis was on having pressure groups, lobbyists, vote blocs and petitions for adequate housing. When petitions were mentioned, Edward Peavy, a black man with white hair, asked to be recognized.

He stood up and talked, all the while moving at a slow steady gait to the front of the room. He said, "I want to start a petition. How do I start a petition? You people know, tell me. I want all of us to start a petition." Right there and then the group formulated one.

When we got back to the auditorium and told the rest of the assembly what we had done, lined pads were circulated, and people immediately signed.

The petition was photostated to be sent to the president, senators, and congressmen. The president also received two telegrams from those attending the conference, one which asked for the immediate release of housing funds and the other which urged him not to cut 650 million dollars from medicare.

Teabag for Nixon

The housing workshop was particularly excited when senior citizens were talking. Mrs. Jean Morton asked, "What about Route 34?" Mr. White responded that probably it would be built with fewer lanes than originally planned. One woman in the group retorted, "Yes, but what's left won't be fit to build houses on!" The workshop broke for lunch and the second half dealt with redirecting taxes into housing and the kinds of housing which are needed.

To focus national attention on the need for housing, an idea already in the works was mentioned: to send a used teabag to President Nixon, to commemorate the Boston Tea Party and re-enact a protest against imposed taxes. Another senior citizen in the room shouted out, "And send a nail with it, so he can start building houses!"

In Fair Haven:

Non-Profit Store Distributes to Poor

by Mrs. Doris Moses
Fair Haven Parents Ministry

The Fair Haven Discount Store, 405 Grand Ave., is well into its third year of successful operation and growth. Unlike most stores which run for profits, this store is non-profit and the needs of the community are its biggest business.

We began the store in the fall of 1968, to distribute second hand clothing and new merchandise provided by large chain stores and warehouses throughout the State and New York. The contributions were the result of many hours of deliberation between chain representatives and the Fair Haven Parents Ministry.

The Ministry had been active for some time in receiving donations of clothing and providing it to community residents in need. In a way, the Fair Haven Discount Store grew out of this activity.

Shopping to "Dig Prices"

At least once a week I go "shopping" along with Robert Jones, Director of the Fair Haven Parents Ministry, at discount stores in the New Haven area, to "dig prices" and make sure prices are lower at the Fair Haven discount Store.

The store has a supply of men's briefs and tee shirts at 99¢ each. Satin sheets \$3.98. Girls' Easter suits \$2.00. Ladies dresses two for \$3.98. Men's double breasted suits \$24.99. These are just a



Doris Moses (l.) of Fair Haven Parents' Ministry Discount Store shows good, inexpensive dress to a member of the community. (M-T photo by Paul Penders)

few samples of what one may find.

Although clothing is the primary item, the store also features specialties such as toys and small appliances and furniture.

Place to Gain Experience

In addition to providing lower prices and helping to support the Ministry, the store also provides an opportunity for persons to work and to gain experience

and skill in retailing, enabling them to seek higher paying jobs elsewhere.

The Fair Haven Parents Ministry is a social, spiritual, and educational organization founded six years ago. Its programs, in addition to the store, include a Sunday afternoon spiritual and social awareness program, selling franchises, an investment program, and a full time neighborhood worker.

YNFAC Files For Union at Yale

by Matt Borenstein

Over a thousand workers at New Haven's largest and oldest company file for union recognition. Their union, if recognized would include 3,000 workers, making it the largest union in the area. They call for a press conference. Nobody comes from the Establishment press. Sounds impossible? It happened on April 2.

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) held the press conference to announce they had filed with the NLRB for a recognition election. They have petition signatures from over 30% of Yale's 3000 clerical and technical employees who are eligible to join the union.

I went from *Modern Times*, and the only other press person in attendance was a photographer from a local TV station.

Run by Women

The press conference was totally run by women: four organizers from YNFAC, and a representative of the National Council of Distributive Workers (NCDWA), YNFAC's national union.

YNFAC submitted petition signatures far exceeding the legal requirement of 30%, and announced that it was ahead of its anticipated schedule. They stated:

"By filing the petitions we've come a long way towards winning recognition of the union that we have been building for the past 1½ years."

The YNFAC statement emphasized the importance of a union for Yale employees.

"The 3000 white collar employees of Yale University are a major sector of the campus community. Without us the university cannot operate. Yet our needs are neither recognized nor protected.

...Only the united strength of the non-faculty employees can balance Yale's strength; only a union can begin to ensure that we are treated with dignity and respect on the job."

Yale's Response

Yale has made no public response to the union activity. However, the university has been urging supervisors and department heads to "watch out for the union." (See related article on page 1).

YNFAC hopes for an election as soon as possible. Even though there are many job categories YNFAC will ask that they all be in the same bargaining unit since they all have the same basic work rules.

Anxious Yale Slurs Unions

(Continued from page 1)

tails of choosing between Blue Cross, the Yale Health Service, or other alternatives.

Pensions. Now, with only one union, all Yale pensions are equal. Marcus expressed concern that if the rest of Yale is unionized, each union might have its own plan, and workers might not have "complete equality." (Yale likes democracy when they can control it).

Grievances. Yale's current "informal and efficient" grievance procedure would become highly structured and legal. "The friendly discussion becomes a federal case." (I later discovered that there was no grievance procedure at all at Yale until the YNFAC drive got underway last year.)

By the end of the meeting, Marcus had ripped his fabricated union contract to shreds. All supervisors, he seemed to think, agreed with his arguments. This one didn't. Tyranny of the majority, indeed!

Meskill Breaks Promise

State's Employees Unite

MESKILL

Because the governor can do so much to help.

30 October, 1970

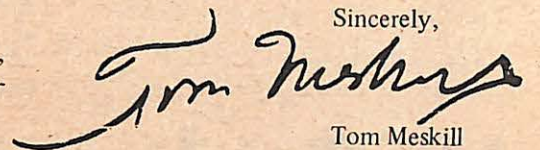
To each employee of the State of Connecticut:

I have become aware of a malicious and desperate whispering campaign being conducted by the Democratic administration among Connecticut's many conscientious, hard working office staffs. This desperation tactic is no less than a violation of your trust and an open insult to your intelligence and sense of fair play.

Let me say quite simply and without reservation that I have never said, suggested or considered that the work week for Connecticut state employees be extended. You and your fellow workers perform invaluable services for the State of Connecticut and I am one who appreciates that fact. As Governor you can expect from me the support and loyalty you rightly deserve and a trust you can rely on.

We must save the spirit, integrity and vitality of Connecticut... and together we can. The fight to save Connecticut starts NOW! Thank you for your time and honest consideration.

Sincerely,



Tom Meskill

Union Position

Peter Wolff, president of Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, (Local 629, SEIU), stated in an article in the union's March - April Newsletter:

"The union must resist, under any circumstances, the 40-hour week. As presented, it represents a 14.3% increase in hours, and almost certainly, a corresponding increase in workload. The compensation is a 5% increase in GROSS pay.... When the 35-hour week came into being, it was lauded as a benefit in lieu of money. The 40-hour week is a speedup of work and a rollback of benefits. It must be defeated."

To show how politicians really work, the following is a copy of a letter Governor Meskill sent to all state employees before he became governor:

Yale Bursary Students Organize to Aid Local 35

by Jim Jordan

a Yale bursary student

In the event of a strike by Yale employees of Local 35 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, student reaction could play an important role in the outcome of negotiations with the University.

Three years ago, in the spring of 1968, the union went on strike for eight days, seeking higher pay and better working conditions. Student volunteers and bursary workers assisted University management personnel in keeping dining halls open and other essential functions maintained. Student response as a whole was apathetic.

In the fall of this year it was clear that a workers' strike was highly possible. A small group of undergraduates, including myself, began in November to plan a Union of Bursary Students Supporting Yale Workers. Although response was small, these meetings did bring together persons interested in assisting Yale employees in their fight for better pay and improved working conditions.

The future of such a Bursary Student Union is at this point uncertain. Throughout the next week, organizers in each of the 12 residential colleges will be attempting to meet with fellow students to discuss the situation.

Possible Lockout

If the strike materializes, student concern would be centered on the dining halls. Yale could choose either to keep some of them open (as in 1968) or to have a general lockout and send the students home. In the event of the former, student support of the union would be manifested in many ways, ranging from attempts to overcrowd the dining halls and force the managers to work harder than is practical to obstructionist tactics that could pressure the University to agree to a settlement. That the latter, a lockout, would occur is an unlikely possibility, although we must give it consideration and formulate plans to demonstrate student support if this did happen.

The nature of student attitude at Yale is still uncertain — it could be either apathy or latent activism. Our basic attempt is to transfer that apathy through education and to arouse that activism through proposals and policies that will assist the workers of Yale.



Monk Singers at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church as part of the Fair Haven Parents' Ministry Spiritual and Social Awareness Program. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Fair Haven Parents' Ministry:

Spiritual And Social Needs Met

by Tula Hawkins

Fair Haven Parents' Ministry

The Spiritual and Social Awareness Program is the only program in Connecticut that serves both the religious needs of the individual and the social needs of the community. Our program, sponsored by the Fair Haven Parent's Ministry, has brought many controversial speakers to its Sunday afternoon sessions at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church.

Our program has been going since June 1970. Not only organization leaders but also community people have spoken to the real problems of our day. Some of the speakers have been Mrs. White of the Scranton Street Rent Strikers, Edie Jackson of the Black Panther Party, Margaret Leslie of the Newhallville Mental Health Center, and Gigi Martindale of NARCO.

Before and after the speakers rap,

gospel groups keep spirits alive with their soulful music. Gospel groups have included the Carney Specials, Southern Wings, Emmanuel Baptist Youth Choir, Epps Choir, Thames Singers, Miss Barbara Boyd, Monk Singers and the Thomas Chapel Youth Choir.

The programs are arranged by Robert E Jones of the Parents Ministry, Rev. Watley of Yale Divinity School, and myself.

'Raiders' Attack Connecticut Industry

By Dan Vapnek

A Research Physicist

Ralph Nader, big business's public enemy number one, is turning part of his attention to our deteriorating environment. The public interest action group (PIAG) headed by Nader, is organizing the Connecticut Earth Action Group (CEAG).

CEAG hopes to have a staff of more than 15 fulltime lawyers, social and physical scientists, media experts, and community organizers to represent the public interest in environmental issues.

One of Nader's raiders, Donald Ross, addressed a gathering of about 700 people at Battel Chapel on April 8. Ross stated that air and water pollution are "symptoms rather than problems, symptoms of a failure of our private and public institutions to be responsive to the needs of the citizens." He stated that people have become powerless against major industries, and that the best way to fight these industries is through coordinated statewide action. Such action should include litigation in courts, lobbyists in Hartford, and support for local environmental groups.

Projects

Among the projects CEAG will initiate will be investigations of city

and state environmental protection agencies to find out whose interests they are really protecting. They also intend to expose slumlords by making title searches and determining who really owns slum property. Ross stated that such a search in New London revealed that a small number of slumlords owned most of the property under different names. Other direct action planned is against Savings and Loan Associations. These associations were originally set up to aid immigrant groups by making money available for investment in the community.

CEAG will also be concerned with problems of worker health and safety. Ross stated that last year 14,500 workers were killed and two million were injured in the U.S. Projects would include physical examinations of workers, enforcement of health and safety standards and new legislation to protect workers. In one such examination which was undertaken, with union help at a Union Carbide Plant in Buffalo, 11 out of 18 workers examined suffered from emphysema. The other seven hadn't been working long enough to be affected.

March for Earth

CEAG hopes to raise \$250,000 during Earth Action Week, April 17-25. The highlight of the fundraising will be a "March for the Earth" at Hartford on April 17.

They hope to have 25,000 marchers form highschools and colleges throughout the state. Each marcher will get a person to sponsor him who is willing to pay \$1 for each mile marched. The ten-mile march could than raise \$250,000.

CEAG will be located in Hartford and hopes to be staffed by August 1. A local fundraising office has been established at the United Church Parish House, 323 Temple St. Anyong interested in helping should call 787-0183.

Wald Backs April 24



(M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Nobel prize winner and peace activist George Wald, spoke at Temple Mishkan Israel April 2 at the Annual Peace Service where he strongly endorsed the April 24 March on Washington.

George Wald, considering the importance of the April 24 march, felt the basic purpose of a march, was to "be together," a community of people who could act together, who could know they were together. "There are those who said, 'I marched once, I marched twice, the war is still on, I ain't marching anymore'--there's even a song like that." But the mood was changing Wald felt because it was clear that without the march, there was no way to say the things that must be said. "I am confident that there will be a large crowd on the 24th. I am confident there will be lots of good people speaking." Wald had heard that day from the National Peace Action Coalition that Ed Muskie and George McGovern had just endorsed the march. "Yes," he said, "April 24th has taken very much the center of the stage."

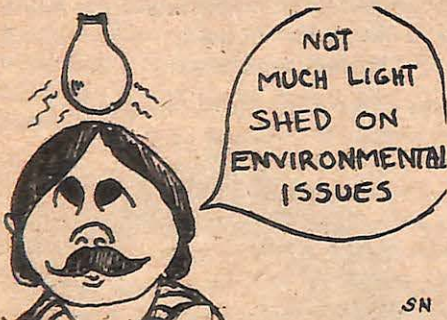
UI Pushes Hard For Profit and Pollution Citizen Takes No Stock

by H. S. Lowendorf

Member of Environmental Offensive

*I went to the U.I. Fair.
The corporate heads were there.
The same old tune
Was fed with a spoon
To everyone holding a share.*

The poor may gain easy access to heaven, but the poorly-dressed are hard pressed to enter the reptilian rites of the annual United Illuminating Co. stockholders meeting, held recently in New Haven. Vice President John M.C. Betts and his aides inspected my proxy so scrupulously that I was convinced they planned to eat it for lunch. What germs I must carry!



I tried to assure them that the balance of power was not held in my one vote, since the directors already controlled a majority. But they seemed to believe the Problems of Democracy class dictum, "Every vote counts."

The difficulty was that I wasn't Schick-smooth, or wearing my commuter blues. Dozens of clean young men with many more votes and executive suits passed ever so easily through inspection.

Finally, impatient with my patience, they let me through the electronically-controlled door. Security was tight, but I saw no submachine guns.

The Vote and the Experts

Upon entering the meeting I was surprised that management was already being harrassed from the floor. Mr. A. was complaining that the consumers were being subsidized at the expense of the shareholders. Chairman William Cooper and President Angus Gordon assured him that that was completely incorrect. The directors had his best interests at heart.

The vote was taken. Ballots were passed around and re-collected. Several clerks hardly had time to straighten the ballots when the results were announced: Management had won reelection. What a relief!

Important business finished, Mr. Cooper introduced the technical experts who would exite us about U.I.'s new \$100 million conservatively, efficiently, reliably-designed power plant. We were invited to question the experts. But who has the audacity to question experts?

Offensive Environmentalists

Chairman Cooper opened up the meeting to general questions. Oh, the environmentalists started right in. How much has been spent on environmental research for the new power plant? Will more new plants have to be built on the harbor to carry the projected 1980 electric load? Why have you denied tours of the English Station plant to environmental groups which have done their homework?

The answers were vague, the stockholders uptight ("Groan." "If they start anything, I will walk straight out the door."), and the environmentalists put off as "under 30".

"These young people are trying to improve society," philosophized Cooper. "I don't agree with their methods, but maybe I am too old."

Well, maybe. But the stockholders included many young, male, well-dressed, well-clipped future presidents and chairmen. Age is irrelevant. Even these young dinosaurs are on their way to becoming extinct.

Report Shows No Change

by John Batchelor

member of Environmental Offensive

Recently the United Illuminating Co. (U.I.) distributed copies of their message to stockholders with the **Sunday New Haven Register**. If we read closely, we see that the only change in UI's policy since the environment became an issue is for the President, Angus Gordon (Yale Law, 1948), to step up his efforts to pull the wool over the public's eyes.

UI shows no interest in curtailing the spread of new power plants and overhead power lines, minimizing sulfur dioxide fumes more than required by law, or protecting our wetlands.

The basic problem is that electricity cannot be produced without some pollution. So, the more electricity used, the worse the side effects. These must be balanced against the benefits. Fortunately, research and control equipment can reduce the side effects from the production of a given amount of electricity. This is the approach UI claims to combat the effects of an eight percent rise in consumption per year.

However, the grand total of their environmental expenditures for the whole of the last 37 years amounted to just less than last year's distributed profits! At present they spend 23 times as much on sales promotion as they do on research, and nothing on learning how to reduce gases in the smoke or undergrounding of power lines.

Much of what Angus Gordon says is true. It's what he doesn't say that is important. Recycling of Aluminum uses a lot of electricity but far less than refining it from ore. Mass transit and electric cars use much electricity but are we going to see either of them in New Haven by 1980?

Where is all the extra power going then? Much will be in domestic consumption. One way of minimizing this would be simply to eliminate the advertising which pressures people into buying more and more electric equipment.

Electrical Democracy

But it would be unfair to just maintain the status quo. Then today's big users would continue to reap all the benefits of electricity while everyone suffered the disadvantages.

If we are going to have more equal use of electricity by all, we need equal rates for all. At present, the more one uses the less one pays per unit. This just encourages those who use most to use more and more. If everyone paid the same then the small user could afford to use more and the big user would be discouraged from using so much. We might call this electrical democracy. However UI doesn't want this because it might hold down total electric consumption and profits (and pollution!)

In those last 37 years much has changed. Because consumption of electricity has doubled every decade, the rise in the next ten years will be about 15 times what it was then.

This means that in 1980 New Haven will not only have the new plant being planned now, but probably another sitting right next to it.

Their combined emissions of sulphur dioxide could be as much as 12 times those the English Station will produce next year. The city may derive new tax revenues but the people will pay for the deterioration in their homes, their cars, their clothes and their health. Nor will a taller stack reduce emissions. It can only be expected to produce a more equitable distribution of pollutants between city and suburb.

Another change is that expansion of power used to mean lower costs. This is no longer true. We are now entering a new phase where higher construction costs, the need for many high tension power lines, and high interest rates will mean that as electric consumption rises, the price will rise and the service will become less reliable.

As long as UI's sole interest is in the expansion of the company the rest of us are in for trouble.

XYZPG Part II

Population Control Agencies--see us as the instruments of population and therefore to be controlled.

Planned Parenthood is closely connected with large corporations. It has close ties with drug companies--especially those that produce the pill and other contraceptive devices. (Naturally, for P.P. is a very large distributor.)

Among the drug companies who give money to the Victor Fund, the financial wing of both Planned Parenthood and the Population Crisis Committee, are:

Searle, Syntex, Ortho, Ciba, Hoffman-La Roche, Schering, Smith Kline and French, Merck, and Upjohn.

And many other familiar giant corporations give to P.P.:

DuPont, Alcoa, Burlington, Engelhard Industries, IBM, Xerox and Standard Oil, -- just to name a few.

All of whom are interested in knowing when and what kind of workers and consumers they will have in what location.

They spend much money on fancy conferences in big hotels, etc.....but do they help finance our abortions??

They are constantly blaming poverty on population growth while they avoid the real problem of unequal distribution of wealth.

The Population Crisis Committee and Planned Parenthood both use the same funding. This organization is headed by Gen. William Draper (raper).

Who is General Draper:

U.S. Rep to the UN's population commission
Listed in Who's Who as "Investment banker and corporation executive"
As well as, member of the Society of American Magicians--is he going to make people disappear???

Interesting interlocking directorate--combine between business, government and public agencies.

In a pamphlet from Planned Parenthood, the problems which worry the organization are problems which threaten the quality of American Middle Class Life.

"The poor and the poorly educated are having more babies than those of the higher socioeconomic status."

--from Poverty of Abundance, p. 29 (P.P. Bulletin)

Yet, James Liberman points out in his article, "The Case for Small Families," New York Times Magazine:

"Let us not slip into the delusion that this increase is due to the poor among us. It is the middle and upper class that produce 70% of our baby crop."

*Overpopulation and starvation are not synonymous.

*People have always been starving.

Rockefeller and Ford Foundations: servicing the services.

Liu says in Family and Fertility, "private foundations, such as Ford and Rockefeller, are active in support of research, training and action demonstration programs in many countries...Ford Foundation presently has 33 persons doing full-time professional work in population, 26 of whom are working in developing countries; to date (1967) the Foundation has made population grants totaling more than \$73 million."

P.S. The Economic Growth Center at Yale received \$500,000 to study population.

ZPG, Yale Chapter:

"Our main interest is, of course, the problem of overpopulation. It will be necessary, however, to slant talks in certain public schools toward the less controversial though related topics of conservation and environmental pollution. We feel it may be possible to teach concepts of population and family planning even in the lowest grades at school. For example, to 6 year olds one could ask: How many brothers and sisters do you have? If you had another, would daddy have to pay more for food for the family? What if Daddy earned only half as much money as he does now?"

If income is the gauge for how many children one can have, then John D. Rockefeller logically can have as many as he wants....

Included in the goals of ZPG:

"...the two child family be encouraged--one child replacing the mother, one replacing the father."

ZPG Newsletter
December 1969--New Haven Chapter

ZPG--seems to be the youth arm of the population CONTROL movement.

They are very ecology minded. What comes through is that they see women as a part of nature (which they, men, should control).

The role of the family unit in socialization changes in the contraceptive society. The 2-child family is a model for the future couple relationship.

"...in the family of more than 2 children, as in the one-child family, the male child is provided a poor setting for the development of clear sex-role identity."

Family and Fertility

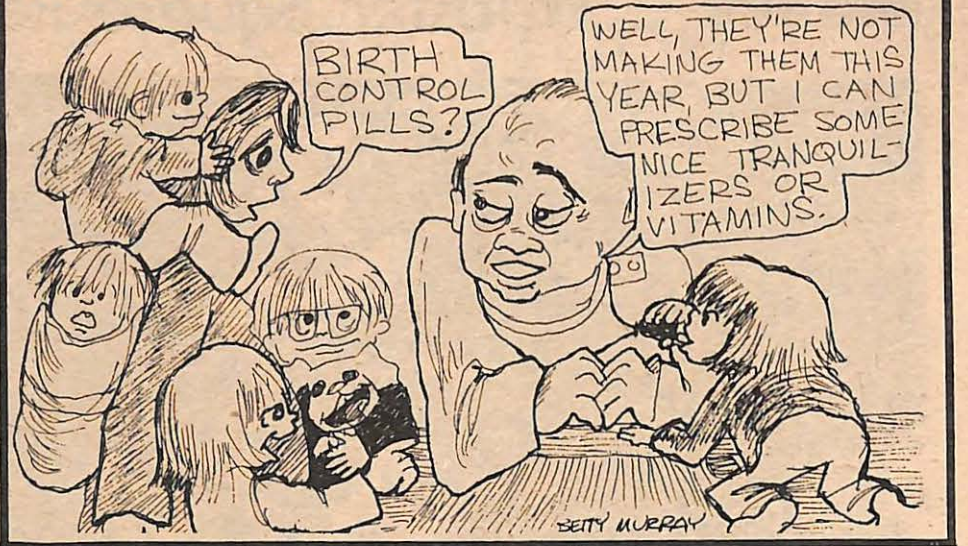
Government Surplus Policy:

Governments "encourage" women to produce according to the changing economic needs of the times.

Women are sometimes told that they are overpopulating--yet depending on the changing whims and needs of government, they may be asked to 'populate' again. In Japan the labor force is facing a shortage. The booming industrial economy cannot keep up with its present growth rate without a corresponding boom in babies for future laborers. In Russia now, they are offering "Mother of the Year" awards to women who produce large number of offspring. Russian women are encouraged to reproduce large numbers of children while American women are encouraged to have two or even fewer children.



The Choice is not Ours!



'What Is Women's Liberation?'

by Christine Pattee
N.H. Women's Liberation

Over eighty women of many ages and backgrounds packed the Unitarian-Universalist Church at 608 Whitney Ave. recently to hear the first session of the series "What is Women's Liberation?"

After reading the quotations from women famous in the women's movement throughout history, three women presently participating in Women's Liberation in New Haven talked about their own experiences.

A mother of two children married for 11 years described how the women's movement has changed her outlook on life, though not her life-style. She had felt guilty about not really wanting to move when her husband changed jobs.

"After talking to many other women and sharing my feelings with them, I came to realize that the feeling of wanting to be an individual, the feeling of wanting to have a life of my own, is not an isolated one. That the guilt that



At "What is Women's Liberation?"
From left: Palamona Ferris, Sue Czech, Alice Berger, Carol Lashine, Vinnie Chase. (photo by Chris Pattee)
was so much a part of my life is not my personal guilt but one that is common to many women."

Cuba and Yale

A 24-year-old woman talked about going to Cuba and having the collective environment of that socialist society really open her up as a person. She found she could no longer live with her husband because he couldn't understand the changes in her. "How can a person who says he really loves you be so threatened when you begin to grow? We may get back together but I couldn't have become the person I am struggling to become without that separation."

An 18-year-old student found her experiences at Yale to be just the opposite of the glowing opportunities she had been led to expect. Discrimination is both subtle and overt. "There are Yale 'men' and 'girls' or 'coeds', but not 'women'. Women are widely scattered...." But as difficult as it was to work in Women's Liberation at Yale "There is a good kind of energy that comes from working with women that you don't get in other groups."

Marriage and Children

After the speeches, the audience broke up into small groups to continue lively discussions. Almost all the women present were new to Women's Liberation, but the discussions didn't sound like it. "We are always identified with a man. We even have to give up our names at marriage," said a white-haired married woman.

A young married woman who had worked after high school but now felt tied at home with a new baby said, "Many women believe they just can't make it on their own

so they put up with all kinds of things."

My small group talked about marriage and children and how all of us, both married and single, would like to get out of the rut of talking about marriage and children. Several women commented that their husbands had "pushed them to come" to the meeting. Toward the end women discussed their initial impressions of Women's Liberation. They concluded that the movement isn't quite as scary as they had thought.

Women's Art Fair

"Women:Metamorphosis I," a festival celebrating the artistic expressions of women, will be held April 29 - May 2 at the parish houses of Center and Trinity churches near the New Haven Green.

The festival is the first of its kind to encompass the visual arts, poetry, dance, film, drama, and music. It will be open to the public with most events free of charge.

In addition to displays of sculpture, painting, photography and other visual arts, there will be a preview of a new musical, "God Bless God, She Needs It"; a program of original music and lyrics about women; several dance performances; films; and music by the Women's Liberation Rock Band of New Haven.

A book of poetry honoring early feminist Mary Wollstonecraft will be published and sold in conjunction with the festival.

"Idea Festival"

Designed especially for children will be puppet shows, folk singing, dance workshops and a working women's day-care center.

"Metamorphosis I" will be an "idea festival." Rap sessions will explore areas of interest to women, bringing together women of all ages, life styles and racial and economic groups.

Festival sponsors include Connecticut Feminists in the Arts, New Haven First Church of Christ, the National Organization for Women, New Haven Women's Liberation, Yale Women's Alliance and chapters of the YWCA.

THE
YARN
EMPORIUM

Macramé

Rattail - Soutache - Braid

Cord - Strings

54 CROWN ST. NEW HAVEN 562-8110

Theater Review

Wooster Square Revival: People's Theater



Rehearsal for Wooster Square Revival production of **THE SERPENT**, opening April 23 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. From left: Anthony Giaimo, Joe Sansone, John Cavoto, John Sader. (M-T photo by Geoffrey W. Tupper)

by Elizabeth Henderson

While the patrons of the arts flock to upper Chapel Street, a vital new community theatre has been growing in Wooster Square. Pat Grove, founder of the Wooster Square Revival company, says of **The Serpent**, their next show, "The beauties of my production will be the beauties of the common man, the man on the street who is doing this play."

Grove came to New Haven from Chicago where she acted professionally with the Second City troupe. They did the mid-west premiers of off-Broadway plays. Summing up her experience there Grove remarked, "Theatre tradition makes crummy people." In New Haven she decided to work with non-professionals.

Last summer Grove started an acting workshop at the Conte School with members of POINT, a Wooster Square community group. Out of the workshop came a production of **The**

Connection, Jack Gelber's play about dope addiction. The entire cast re-wrote the play, making it, in Grove's words, "a more personalized kind of show."

Doing a play about heroin attracted Joe Sansone, a full-time POINT worker who has acted with Wooster Square Revival ever since. Sansone told me a little about his life: "I went to Notre Dame High—then had a few jobs, none of them interesting. I got into a frame of mind when I couldn't give a shit about anybody. Got into drugs for a couple of years."

"Then we started POINT—which was basically to start to help guys get off the street. I enjoyed doing **The Connection** really a lot. We all dug it. And I dug Pat. You waste so many years and you don't want to waste no more."

Ex Go-Go Dancer

Last fall Grove directed Wooster Square Revival's first show, **Interview** by Jean-Claude van Itallie and **Red Cross** by Sam Shepard. The cast came from all over New Haven and most had

never acted before. Among the members were an ex go-go dancer, a gas station attendant and a court transcriber. But, as the stage manager said, "Everyone gets along just fine. I take care of that, so I know."

The Wooster Square company performed both **Interview** and **Red Cross** with a precision and discipline surprising in an amateur production. Particularly in **Interview** Grove's direction welded the cast into a true ensemble. There were no stars, but every performance counted. Cheryl McGuire and Betty Peltzer gave **Red Cross** the kind of rhythmic energy the play requires.

If the early rehearsals are any indication, the Wooster Square production of **The Serpent** promises to be as rewarding as their first show. Subtitled "A Ceremony written by Jean-Claude van Itallie in collaboration with The Open Theatre," **The Serpent** is an extraordinarily ambitious undertaking.

The play evolved out of over a year of improvisations by The Open Theatre, an experimental acting group in New York. The published script, in the words of the author, "is only a skeleton" on which each new company must put its own flesh. Grove describes it as "theatre of decision—everybody in the cast makes their own. I just hope we are together enough so the decisions will be plausible and we will be happy with them."

Improvisation

To prepare for **The Serpent**, the cast has been doing a series of improvisations. Everyone in the cast has improvised on every bit in the play. One exercise was to explore one another by touch and smell as objects. As a result, they can recognize everyone else in the company by their odors—

and everyone is extremely relaxed in their work together.

The Serpent opens Friday, April 23 at St. Paul's Church, corner Olive and Chapel, with a benefit for the company which has had constant financial woes. Tickets for the premier cost \$4.00 and include a champagne party and dance with live music.

There will be eight performances, Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:30 from April 23 through May 15. Tickets are \$2.50 and \$1.50. For reservations and information call 387-7266.



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Arthur: The Tricks Of The Trade

by Pat Thornburg

In a scene from the movie, *Hard Day's Night*, a cocktail party sort asks George Harrison what he calls his hairdo. "Arthur," he replies. Sybil Burton Christopher picked up the gag and with equal sobriety christened what was to become the world's most renowned discotheque. For years, "Arthur" in New York was a super-elite extravaganza. Then as the Beatles began talking of breaking up and discotheques weren't so much the thing anymore, 'Arthur' was franchised. Soon after, the parent 'Arthur' closed, and so did the others, until only one remains. It's right here in New Haven at 216 Crown Street.

Monday through Thursday a man can get in for a \$2 minimum charge. Ladies are permitted to pay \$1.00. Saturday night singles still pay only \$2.00, but couples are charged a \$10.00 minimum. Obviously the management encourages the singles trade.

What Is It Like?

What is it like to go to Arthur dateless? Friday nights can be reminiscent of a high school dance at the gym. It goes without saying that the music is deafening. The lighting is black. The main room is a long rectangle painted in dark colors. The crowd is enormous, and, to add to the oppressiveness, the ceiling is low, and the upper walls are covered with mirrors. The dance floor, about the size of three gym mats, is hot.

Most of the men come with friends, but not all. Loners stand around the room near the bar. The others take the seats that range down each side of the room. This situation means that the women sit at tables placed down the center of the room. No woman comes alone. Women enter in clusters, sit in clusters, go to the powder room in clusters, and visit each other's tables in clusters.

Why do They Come?

What do people come there for? I asked a man. He said, "For you." That just about says it. The men seem unnecessarily crude. Three guys at the next table to ours compared incessantly, when the music allowed, the various features of virtually every female in the place. They were

meticulous as stamp collectors. When the last dance was called, they made their move. Each one had selected a girl-most-likely. None were refused. Whether their final ends were reached, I don't know, but, as I was getting my coat, I had my date ask one of them what his secret was. The man said, "Easy, man. I just told her I had been watching her all night and just couldn't get up the courage before. It works every time."

Two guys who were sitting across the

smile. But yet, one of the five women left with the guys.

After the Dance is Over

The interesting thing is that most of the action takes place in the coatroom rush after the dance. It is there that the women signal their willingness or unwillingness to be escorted home. Sometimes the language is subtle: a slight hanging back, a quick duck to look in the mirror. The obvious one goes back into the bar to look for a "lost" glove. She usually finds it.

I asked a few women why they come to Arthur. All of them had been there before. Some told me they were hoping to meet "a nice guy." Had they? Not so far. Will they keep coming? Of course. Two women told me they were married. Their husbands thought they were at the movies. They had no intention of

picking anyone up. The just liked the excitement. They both lived in Cheshire, and wore stunning pants outfits which is *de rigueur* for Arthur.

Tricks of the Trade

It is not unusual to find quite a few married men on Friday night. Like their female counterparts, they live outside of New Haven. Somehow the temporarily-unmarried manage to find each other. Oc-



Swinging singles enjoying another exciting evening of fun and games at Arthur Discotheque on Crown St. in New Haven. (M-T photo by Kay, Frankel, Haberly)

asionally alliances occur, but most often they are content with an evening's dancing.

The tragedy occurs when a single woman spends the evening dancing animatedly and hopefully with a man, only to have him panic at coat-time and confess he is married. A furious female may not believe that line, which is often used by single men who are out for limited body contact. At this point the man will sheepishly haul out his wedding ring. And I've known single guys who carry dime store rings around in their pockets for *apres* bed giggle. Ah, yes, the tricks of the trade!



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